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It is entirely safe to predict that no message of Mr. Cleveland's will ever be attacked or criticised by the British press.

WHEN the monument commissioners get through marring it they should label it "A monument to everything in general and nothing in particular."

THE free-trade papers in this country and all the Democratic organs do not like the President's message any better than the British newspapers. They are all of a kind.

THE road congress has been a good advertisement for Indiana, but a general system of good roads would be a far better one. That would give the State a genuine boom at home and abroad.

It is gratifying to Republicans to note the fact that while Democratic papers criticise President Harrison's message, none of them say that it is commonplace, while several that are capable of judging declare it is able.

THE New York Post sneers at Postmaster-general Wanamaker's business by referring to his "bargain-counter." Sneering at men engaged in trade may be the correct thing for the Anglomaniac, but it is bad form in this coun-

THE official returns of the recent election in New York show that Mr. Cleveland lacked considerable of getting a majority of the votes cast. The total vote was 1,358,413, of which Cleveland received 654,500, Harrison 609,197, Bidwell (Pro.) 86,929, Weaver 17,674, while the Socialists cast 16,435 votes, and there were 23,708 scattering and blank. Mr. Cleveland lacked 24,707 of a majority.

"IT will be impossible to get a dollar for new public buildings," Mr. Bynum is reported as declaring in Washington. He is doubtless correct in his judgment, but why should he make the announcement when he has a bill on the calendar making an appropriation for a muchneeded public building in Indianapolisa building whose construction is demanded, not only by the convenience of a large city, but by practical economy?

Some commotion has been caused in whisky circles by the announcement that the trust has advanced the price from \$1.15 to \$1.20 per gallon. The advance took effect on Wednesday. It was at first supposed that it was a speculation made in expectation of Congress increasing the tax, but there is better reason to believe it was the result of a shrewd move on the part of the trust to raise the price of its product. It first bought up nearly all the Kentucky whisky in the market, which is produced by distillers not in the trust, and, having thus got a corner on the market, it advanced the price.

THE indications are that pork will be higher this winter than it has been for some years past. Hogs are scarce and there is no reserve supply to be thrown on the market, as there is of wheat and corn. The low price of hogs for the past two or three years seems to have induced farmers to neglect them, hence the present scarcity. The farmers have erred in not raising enough hogs, just as they have erred in raising too much wheat. Hogs are nearly twice as high now as they were a year ago this time. and average considerably lighter. Their scarcity will make the packing business light this season, and pork will be high.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY does not propose to retire from politics, at least not just yet. To a friend who asked him if he would be a candidate for renomination next year he replied that so far as his own desires are concerned he would prefer not to be, "but," he added, "the present conditions force the tariff as the issue between the parties next year. If the Republicans of Ohio come to think that this should indicate my candidacy for a second term I will not refuse to lead them. Should a majority of my party desire my renomination I would accept, and would make the most earnest campaign of my life." William Mc-Kinley, jr., is a manly man and has the

courage of his convictions. "THE Lost Surplus" is the headline which the Louisville Courier-Journal puts over the report of the Secretary of | Sherman, but pressed to the front at the Treasury. "The lost surplus," which was accumulated for a political purpose during the Cleveland administration and deposited in favored banks without interest, has been applied to reducing the public debt and interest. The man who calls that losing money is an idiot. President Harrison put the case well in his message when he said: "If there are any who still think that | overthrown the rebellion in six months.

of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury or deposited in favored banks without interest, while the government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests."

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Whatever the political complexion of the administration may be, every patriotic American, be he Republican or Democrat, must wish to see the government finances ably and successfully managed. The credit of the government is something in which all are interested, and no one can wish to see it impaired by a failure to meet its obligations or to discharge its full duty to the people. No one wants to see the government cramped for means to meet its legitimate expenses, and still less does any one wish to see a deficit. While a failure to secure the necessary revenue or to meet the obligations of the government might injure the party in power it would also injure the credit and prestige of the government, and no good citizen desires to see that happen. In short, the management of government finances and the discussion of questions relating thereto should be conducted on strict business principles and without reference to partisan politics.

The incoming administration will find the government finances in good condition. True, there will be no large surplus in the treasury, but a cash balance of \$20,992,000, exclusive of the reserve fund of \$100,000,000, which, it is estimated, will exist on the 30th of June, 1893, is a very healthy one, and if the present prosperous conditions continue the available surplus at the close of the fiscal year is much more likely to exceed than to fall short of this amount. This supposes that business will not be materially interfered with or the present revenue of the government lessened by new legislation.

The necessary expenditures of the government will be greater during the present fiscal year than they were during last, and it will be necessary to provide for more revenue. During the last fiscal year the revenues from all sources were \$425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,806.56. It is estimated that the revenues for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1893, will be \$463,336,350.14 and the expenditures \$461,336,350.14. These estimates are based on a continuance of the existing order of things, as obviously it would be only wild conjecture to adopt any other basis of estimate. It is the business of a financier to deal with conditions and not with theories. The Secretary of the Treasury presents the estimated receipts and expenditures for the present fiscal year in a few large items, as follows:

Receipts from customs......\$198,000,000.00 Total estimated revenues \$463,336,350.44

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows: For the civil establishment....\$108,000,000.00
For the military establishment... 49,000,000.00
For the naval establishment... 31,000,000.00

Total estimated expenditures. \$461,336,350.44 The postal service will be nearly selfsupporting this year, and, if all goes well, will be entirely so next year. The estimated receipts from this source for the next fiscal year are \$85,121,365, which, it is estimated, will exceed the expenditures by nearly \$1,000,000. It will be observed that much the largest single source of revenue is customs, or tariff, duties. No material reduction can be made in this without providing for an increase from internal revenue, which would probably mean an increase in the tax on whisky. That would be the most natural way of providing for an increase of revenue, as it would be less felt and more easily collected than any other. It would fall on a product capable of bearing it and the machinery for its collection already exists. The restoration of the duty on sugar would add very materially to the revenues, but it would be an unpopular thing to do, and probably will not be done. The great problem that will confront the next administration-and none can deny that it will be a very difficult one to solve-will be how to reduce taxes and still maintain or increase the revenues. The government must have just so much revenue every year, and the amount is likely to increase for many years to come. The Democratic party is under solemn pledges to the people to reduce taxes, and it is under a bond to fate to raise not only as much revenue as the Republicans have been raising, but even more, for more will be required. How to do it and how not to do it is the question that confronts them; how to increase the revenue without increasing taxes.

MR. LANGSDALE'S DISCOVERY.

The defense which Commissioner Langsdale has made of the changing of the purpose of the soldiers' monument is painfully weak when his intellectual acuteness is taken into consideration. There is one feature that is decidedly original, and that is found in the statement that "the Union cause would have been lost but for the soldiers trained in the Mexican war who entered the Union army and helped to organize it." Now, the world understands the real cause of the overthrow of the rebellion-if they accept the infallibility of Captain Langsdale. It is a fact that quite a number of Mexican veterans helped organize the federal army in the States of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, and their services were of the highest value, but outside of those States such men were few, indeed, being chiefly graduates of West Point, who had retired, like Grant and the first call. But there is another difficulty with Mr. Langsdale's theory. It is well known that ten Mexican veterans went into the confederate army where one went into the Union army. If these hundreds had not better organized the Southern army at the outset than did the tens who aided in the organization of the Union army the latter could have

the surplus should have been kept out | It seems, therefore, that Captain Langsdale's Mexican argument proves too

> Commissioner Langsdale points out the fact that in the files of the Journal can be found the statement that two sides of the astragal "will be devoted to the Mexican war, 1846-1848." This is said to be in an advertisement, and attracted no attention at the time. In Commissioner Langsdale's report to Governor Hovey, dated Nov. 10, 1890, the following description of "Astragal No. 1" is given in a notice to contractors which is signed by George J. Langsdale and

dated Sept. 23, 1890: This astragal is to represent the years of the civil war, and will be placed twelve feet below the capital of the main shaft, extending entirely around its four sides. Its dimensions shall be: Width, six feet; length at bottom, inside measurement, for each face of the shatt, thirteen feet and five and one-half inches; top, thirteen feet and one and one-balf inches; total measurement of astragal at lower line, fifty-three feet and ten inches. On each of the saveral faces of the monument one of the legends, "1861," "1862," "1863," "1864," will appear in the order named, the figures to be offentlicient size to be read from the earth beneath. The astragal is to be delivered at the monument, ready for setting, by the first day of March, 1891.

It is doubtless true that the above was changed, and that some notice was given thereof, but the first real knowledge that any veteran had of it was when the figures were put in place. If the change was officially announced in any report to the Governor it was not made public before the figures were put on the monument.

An act of Congress requires the presidential electors of each State to meet in the capital thereof on the second Monday in January and cast their votes for President and Vice-president. Before this law was enacted most of the States had laws requiring the electors to meet on the first Wednesday in December. but of course the national law supersedes the State laws. The Kentucky electors, however, duly impressed with the necessity of maintaining the dignity of a sovereign State, met in Frankfort on Wednesday and went through the farce of casting their votes for Cleveland and Stevenson. A Frankfort special to the Louisville Courier-Journal describes the proceedings and adds:

The electors decided to return here on the second Monday in January and to go through with the same proceedings, that the federal law as well as the conflicting State law may be complied with. They also privately advised their messenger to delay carrying the vote to Washington till

after the January meeting. Somebody should have informed the electors that when a State law "conflicts" with a United States law it does not "go." Perhaps, however, they only wanted an excuse for making two trips to the capital and drawing per diem twice.

It is reported that the rifle which was adopted by the officers of the German army as the best that could be found has proved to be of no value-little better than so many clubs. Still the whole army is armed with them, and the change means a large cost. This goes to show that such things are not done better by a government which exists by the alleged divine right of kings than they are done here. Our army officers have not been quite so swift to adopt new models, but it has secured one of the best arms in the world. If it is true, as reported, that the rifle of the German infantry is worthless what a period this would be for France to get even with its old conqueror!

THE Sentinel of yesterday contained over a column of matter devoted to an attempt to ridicule such veterans as Commander Cheadle, Commander Tucker and others who have taken a prominent part in regard to the Mexicanizing of the soldiers' monument because they are official representatives of the Grand Army and the Union Veteran Legion. Mr. Cheadle enlisted Aug. 18, 1862, and served until the close of the war, and Mr. Tucker enlisted Dec. 11, 1861, and served forty-seven months. It is questionable taste to speer at men with continuous records in the ranks like the gentlemen named and others who were alluded to.

THE world's fair committee on woman's work in Indiana have called a public meeting of women in this city to discuss the various phases of the work and to urge active co-operation on the part of all who are interested in having an exhibit from this State that will compare well with others. and of which citizens may be proud. In some of the Eastern States, notably Massachusetts, women are preparing a display whose extent and character will, they assert, be a surprise and revelation to that part of the public which has not acquainted itself with the part that women are taking in the arts and industries. Indiana is not behind any other State in the enterprise, business qualities and achievements of her women, and should not fail to demonstrate this progress at the fair. The committee, however earnest and active it may be, cannot accomplish this end without the assistance of all concerned, and all women should at least attend the meeting to learn what is expected of them and what it is proposed to do.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Ir must be said that Mr. Harrison takes his humiliation as gracefully as could be expected .- New York Evening Post. It is the calm, dignified worthy paper of the chief magistrate, but it is, at the same

time, the bold, unquailing trumpet-blast of the beaten but undismayed chieftain .- Philadelphia Press. DEMOCRATS and assistant Democrats flinch at the President's scorching words. and Republicans admire the courage and

consistency of the strong man who stands right up to his convictions in defeat. -Boston Journal. THE President goes to the country on his record, and whatever carpers and cavillers may think it incumbent on them to say, it is a record that will borrow lustre by inev.

itable contrast as the years pass .- Philadelphia North American. PRESIDENT HARRISON'S message outlines the affairs of a great Nation as no small man could do it. He has an appreciation of the United States, what the country is and what it may be, that shows boths the quality of the statesman and the

seer .- Hartford Courant. TAKEN as a whole the paper is one of the best that has emanated from the White House in many administrations, and it will do more to cause the incoming party to keep in line for the welfare of the whole Nation than any argument that may be made in Congress. - Kansas City Journal.

It is a pleasure to say that President Harrison will go out of office with the confidence of the people unimpaired in his personal integrity and desire to promote the | faithful, so patriotic and so capable.

public welfare. The people stand ready to overlook all other failings in a man who does his best according to his light.-Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

Ir leaves nothing unsaid that should be said, and says nothing that requires unsay. ing as to the work of the administration which is now about to close, and the record of which, notwithstanding the adverse verdiet of the late election relative to the main issue of the campaign, is essentially clear and clean throughout.-Washington

INFECTED WITH MOTHS.

California Flour-Mills Subjected to Great Loss by a Pest That Spins Strands of Silk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 8.-The Morning Call has been investigating the subject of the presence in the flour-mills of this city and State of the Mediterranean flour-moth, and it declares that it has already become an alarming pest, resulting in the loss of thousands of dollars to a number of large establishments, and that it will result in still greater loss before very long. The statements are based mainly upon interviews with W. G. Johnson, professor of entomology in Stanford University, and with number of flour manufacturers. They state that there is hardly a mill in the State which is not affected by the moth, and that all efforts to eradicate it have been unsuccessful. The moth is continually spinning strands of silk in great quantities, which not only get into the flour but also clog the machinery so badly that the mills are obliged to shut down temporarily. Professor Johnson, who has made a careful study of the subject, says he has discovered that the moth propagates more rapidly in this climate than in Canada, the Eastern States and other colder countries where it has appeared. He expects that the disastrous effects of this moth will be very apparent in nearly all the mills of the State before the end of another year.

PROPOSED POLAR EXPEDITIONS.

Two Scheduled to Start in the Spring and Another Under Consideration.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- Two expeditions are scheduled to start on an exploring tour to the polar basin next spring, and it may be t a third will be fitted out. A remarkable fact in connection with the proposed enterprises is that no two of them will be conducted on the same plan. Dr. Nansen hopes to drift in the ice to the desired latitude in a specially contrived craft, Lieut. Peary believes he can only succeed in reaching the edge of the ice-cap by sledging it over the mainland, while other arctic navigators incline to the opinion that the plan that offers the best possible results is that suggested by Commander Cheyne, of the English navy, viz.: sailing over the icepeaks by balloon rather than through them in ships. The first of the proposed expeditions to make for the frozen seas will be that of the North Greenland Exploration Society, which will be partially fitted out by the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, and will be directed by Lieut. Robert F. Peary.

The Whereness of His Atness. New York Advertiser.

The telegraph brings the interesting news that Mr. Thomas Watson, of Georgia, made his appearance at 11:15 A. M., yesterday, on the floor of the House, wearing the tired look of a man who had unsuccessfully wrestled with a street-sweeping machine, while at the same time Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, the transcendentalist, who so ably handled the question of the Whereness of His Atness at the last session, was on deck as "peart" and chipper as a jaybird. All this is explained by the fact that Thomas the Reformer has been given leave to stay at home, right in the heart of Mr. Cleveland's Cradle of Civil Liberty, while the wicked Cobb is billeted for the haven of the Fifty-third Congress, where the Watsons cease from troubling and the Cobbses are at rest. "Thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges.'

A Powerful Presentation.

New York Commercial Advertiser. It is impossible, however, to read the calm and dignitied references to the tariff in the first part of the message without realizing how important a part was played in the recent canvass by the long illness and death of Mrs. Harrison, which prevented the President's active participation in the discussion. His array of figures demonstrating the enormous growth of the wealth of the country in ten years, and his deductions from them present a masterly and irrefutable argument, and his reflections upon the discontent which reversed the government's policy might well have prevented the catastrophe of November had they been submitted three months ago.

Indiana Timber for the World's Fair.

Hon, A. W. Hendry shipped to Purdue University, last Friday, twenty-four pieces of timber, twelve varieties. This is his second shipment, the first to be exhibited at the world's fair in its natural state and the last is to be prepared at the university in Lafayette, Ind., for exhibition in the forestry building of the world's fair. The wood will be prepared to show in each piece, heart and sapwood by four planes, transverse, radial, oblique and tangential. A section of hmb from each tree is to be prepared in the same way. On a polished surface of the trunk is to be painted a seed and leaf of the tree

An Improvement on English Millionsires.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The London press, always ready to criticise anything American, jumps on Gould's grave with ghoulish glee, so to speak. Gould had his weak points, but he was infinitely more useful to the world than any of the rich nobodies of England we can recall. In addition to this, he accumulated his own fortune, and few of them We will probably not be able to satthe London newspapers with any strictly American product until we present them with American tree trade.

An Early Session.

If our Democratic brethren have reasons for the faith that is in them, let them also have the courage of their convictions. An early session is indispensable to the proper performance of their promises to the country. That the contract is a large one, intion, is only an additional argument for

The Postoffice Department.

taking time by the forelock.

Philadelphia Times (Dem.) The Postoffice Department under Mr. Wanamaker has been managed, outside of the mere partisan features which necessarily determine every administration of that office, on the same broad-gauge business basis that he would administer any business enterprise, and he exhibits most gratifying results of his efforts.

Not the Only One. Philadelphia Inquirer. President Harrison evidently believes

that the Democrats will have a sweet time increasing the prosperity of the country by adopting legislation that must result in the reduction of wages. And he is not the only one who thinks so, either. A Word of Advice.

If the soldiers' monument commissioners are incapable of carrying out the wishes

of Indiana soldiers they should resign. Three or four men should not tly in the faces of one hundred thousand men. Before and After. Newport Hoosier State.

Before the election Mr. Cleveland wrote

that the South was the 'cradle and guard-

ian of civil liberty." After the election he said: "I am disgusted with the Southern office-seekers." One Thing Settled.

There may be some difference of opinion as to what is the national hymn, but at this writing Mrs. Lesse is, undoubtedly, the national her.

Meaning President Harrison.

The American people may well regret parting with a public servant at once so

SUITS AGAINST UNCLE SAM

Interesting Points from the Annual Report of the Attorney-General.

War Claims Aggregating \$400,000,000 Filed Against the Government, and the End Has Not Been Reached-Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Attorney-general Miller has made a report to Congress in regard to the business of the Department of Justice during the last fiscal year, showing that the business of the department is continually and largely increasing. This increase, he says, is most noticeable in the business before the Court of Claims. The reference to that court for investigation and findings of claims for the taking and injury to property of persons assuming to have been loyal during the war, such claims being already between nine thousand and ten thousand in number, and in amount aggregating nearly \$100,000,000, and still more recently the duty imposed upon that court of trying claims for Indian depredations, such claims already filed being over eight thousand in number, and aggregating over \$33,000,000, are very suggestive of the growing work of the depart-

Mr. Miller reviews briefly the work of

the United States Supreme Court, and says he is glad to be able to report that, as the result of the organization of the Circuit Court of Appeals, the number of cases in the Supreme Court is being reduced. He also refers to the business before the Circuit courts, and suggests that some provision be enacted by Congress for the payment of district attorneys for services in these courts, so that it will not be left to the discretion of the Attorney-general. The necessity for such discretionary action, he says, ought to be by legislation reduced to the minimum. This whole subject of the management of the government's business in the Circuit Court of Appeals ought to have the careful attention of Congress. in regard to the business of the Court of Private Land Claims, he says that there have been filed in that court since its organization a total of forty-three cases, in forty-two of which the government is defendant and in one plaintiff. Of these cases thirty-seven are from New Mexico and three from Arizona. The total number of acres of land claimed in the New Mexican grants aggregates 2,290,025 acres; in Arizona grants, 67,395. Of these cases seven have been tried and final decrees of confirmation rendered covering 268,363 acres. The Attorney-general, in regard to South-

ern claims, says: By the report of the Assistant Attorney-general having charge of the business of the gov-ernment in the Court of Claims other than that pertaining to Indian depredations, a largely increased volume of work during the past year is shown. Under the act of March 3, 1883, known as the Bowman act, 248 cases were disposed of during the year, the aggregate of claims covered by said cases being \$2,583,939. In 158 of these cases findings were made against the govern-ment for an aggregate sum of \$485,546. The claims of this class, growing out of the alleged taking of supplies and other property during the war, are assuming enormous proportions. They already aggregate nearly \$400,000,000, and the department has reliable information that a multitude of additional claims, aggregating very large sums, are being prepared to be filed and pushed against the treasury. That a very large proportion of these claims have no just foundation, either in fact or law, being presented by persons, or the representatives of persons, who were not loyal to the government during the war, is every day made clear in the evidence in their defense. Unless Congress shall put some new barrier between the treasury and these claims, it is impossible to predict the amount the government may be called upon to

Under the general and special jurisdic-tions 387 cases, claiming over \$20,000,000, were disposed of during the past year. In 275 of these cases decisions were made in favor of the claumants for an aggregate of a little over \$1,590,000.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CASES. During the past fiscal year decisions were made in the French spoliation cases in favor of the claimants aggregating \$889,054, and the total amount allowed up to this date in 716 cases is \$3,241,223. The total number of the petitions which have been filed aggregate about \$40,000,000. Up to Nov. 1 8,596 claims had been filed under the Indian depredations claims acts, representing in all \$33,151,050. The aggregate of such claims disposed of is \$1,373,757. The amount of judgments recovered on such claims is a little more than 33 per cent. of the de-Mr. Miller recommends that provision be

made for the construction of the three prisons authorized by the Fifty-first Congress. The total number of United States prisoners in custody during the year was 5,090. The number of convicts pardoned by the President during the year was seventy-one, out of 755 applications. Sentences were commuted in ninety-two cases. The Attorney-general says the Texas boundary case, involving the title to 1,517,-000 acres of land embraced in the territory lying at the southwest corner of Oklahoma. is being pushed by the government as rapidly as possible, and the defendants have promised to assist in speeding the case to S LOAIGAR OLIGHA PRO gation in the Bell telephone case and also the litigation for the enforcement of the provisions of the act of Aug. 7, 1888, requiring all railroads receiving subsidies from the United States to establish and operate their own telegraph lines. The Attorney-general discusses the decision of Justice Harlan in the case of the United States against the railroads and telegraph company pending in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Northern district of California. He says:

In view of the recent decision of the Supreme

Court of the United States in the case of Shaw vs. the Quincy Mining Company it may well be questioned whether the broad proposition concorporation will be finally sustained by the Supreme Court. The result reached may be sustained upon another ground argued before Mr. Justice Harlan, but not passed upon by him, viz., that the ordinary rule would not apply in a case in which the United States is a complainant. I desire to renew the recommendation contained in my last report that Section 1 of the act of Aug. 31, 1888, be amended by inserting the proviso in italics, after the word "inhabitant," in the following sentence, namely, "and no civil suit shall be brought before either of said courts against any person by any original process or proceeding in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant. Provided, that any foreign corporation may be sued in any district where it may be found, process to be served as in like cases in the State where said suit or action is brought. Such an amendment would restore the law to what it was for a century prior to the set of March 3, 1887, and would impose on these corporations a liability to be sued corresponding to the right they enjoy to sue as plaintiffs, and to remove suits in which they are defendants. In many localities these great corporations have an unwarranted influence among the people who are summoned as jurors in the State courts, and it is not just that the Southern Pacific company, which though chartered in Kentucky, does not own any property in that State, and has no offices or officers there, except a mere clerk, but which operates vast lines of railroads in the State of California, where it holds and controls millions of dollars of property, and holds its di-rectors' meetings and maintains its general offices, shall be exempt from sait in the United States courts in California and the litigant be re quired to go to Kentucky to enforce his claims. and after obtaining a judgment there (if he is fortunate enough to find any person upon whom to obtain service), be compelled to go to California and sue there upon the judgment or decree in the State courts.

The Attorney-general details the action taken by him for the enforcement of the act "to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," and

It has been found in all cases investigated that great care and skill have been exercised in the formation and manipulation of these combinations so as to avoid the provisions of this statute, and, as has been seen in the proceedings growing out of the indictments in Massachusetts, these efforts have not been without success. It is hoped, however, that in the cases commenced the validity of this statute and its applicability to the abuses which have become very common in the business of the country, un-der the name of trusts, may be demonstrated. If so, the investigations made and the evidence accumulated in cases where no proceedings have been commenced will be valuable.

The only constitutional question of any importance decided against the government, the Attorney-general says, was the the interstate-commerce law. The Attor- been subscribed.

ney-general renews the recommendations made in his last annual report for federal recognition of degrees in the crime of mur-der, for remedial legislation for Alaska, for the correction of the evils of the fee system, and for the allowance of writs of error in criminal cases. On this last mentioned subject the Attorney-general says that, as the law now stands, it is in the power of a single district judge, by quashing an indictment, to defeat any criminal prosecution instituted by the government, and to annul as against the government any criminal statute enacted by Congress, and there is no possible remedy or way to right the

TEN PASSENGERS INJURED

The Long Branch Express on the Jersey Central Crashes Into the Local.

Rear of the Latter Train Telescoped and One Woman Fatally Hurt and Nine men Seriously-Due to a Ferry-Boat Collision.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 8.-There was a shocking accident at the Danforth-avenue station of the Jersey Central railroad today noon. A Long Branch train crashed into the rear end of the Easton local, telescoping the rear car, fatally injuring one woman and seriously injuring nine other passengers of the same coach. The accident was due to a delay of forty-five minutes to the train, caused by the Jersey Ceutral railroad ferry-boat crashing into a transportation boat in the fog in New York

bay. The injured are as follows: JOHN T. FIDEALE, advertising agent, Jersey City, compound fracture of the legs.
GEO. D. LAMSON, of Elizabeth, N. J., compound fracture of the legs. MISS GILROY, of Elizabeth, N. J., lacerated about the body, and injured internally. She may

ORLANDO DEMEREST, of Greenville, N. J., injured about head and legs, and internally.

B. C. Chever, of New York, nose broken and injured about the body.

Jas. Ross, of Bound Brook, head cut, hip injured and back strained 8. M. HERSHFIELD, of New York, head cut, arm

njured and back hurt. LOUIS ZELLNER, of New York, injured about head and body; severe scalp wound, and left arm fractured. J. MULLER, of Plainfield, N. J., back injured and nose broken. E. E. RUNYON, of Plainfield, N. J., injured about head and hips. W. P. Park, of Hed Bank, N. J., lost two toes

off right foot, head out and arm injured The story of the accident, as learned from the officials of the road at the actual scene, is as follows: At half-past 11 o'clock the Washington flyer, Easton local and long Branch express trains leave the foot of Liberty street. A dense fog hung over the river, and the ferry traffic was being carried on with the usual carefulness. The Central ferry-boat had reached midstream and was steaming along slowly when suddenly one of the Central company's heavily-laden transportation boats loomed up before the ferry-boat, and before the engines could be reversed there was a terrible crash. The passengers rushed wildly about from side to side of the boat, and the greatest confusion prevailed. Quietness was finally restored, and it was then discovered that the front rail of the ferryboat had been carried away and a few windows broken. The panic-stricken passen-gers were huddled together in the ladies' cabin, shricking and crying, when the captain appeared among them and assured them there was nothing to fear. The boat proceeded more slowly to Communipaw,

and arrived there fifteen minutes late. The three trains were quickly made up, and the Washington flyer was the first to draw out of the depot. Then followed the Easton local, in charge of engineer Wolverton, of Elizabeth. The Washington train bad passed Danforth avenue within five minutes at a terrific rate of speed. Engineer Wolverton was running more cautiously, and had scarcely passed Danforth venue when a rear brakeman discovered the body of a woman lying on the track, about fifty yards below the station. He pulled the bell cord, and the crew hurried back to care for the supposed injured woman. The discovery was quickly made that the woman was sick, and had fainted and fellen on the track, and had not been struck by the train. The crew returned to the train, which lay about 150 yards below the depot, and the signal to start was given. The train was scarcely moving when the Long Branch train rushed out of the fog, and, before the collision could be averted or warning given, crashed into the rear car of the Easton train.

JUMPED OFF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Perilous Leap of a Virginian That Resulted in Nothing Worse than a Shock and Ducking.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- Daniel McLaughlin. a blacksmith of Roanoke, Va., jumped off the Brooklyn bridge this afternoon into the East river at a point just beyond the pier of the Brooklyn side. By a strange coincidence the police boat Patrol was coming along the river at the time. Policemen Daily and Tully, who were on it, saw the man as he leaped toward the water. When he struck, head first, the boat had got within forty feet of the spot. As soon as the man rose to the surface the patrolen fished him up into the boat. He wa unconscious. They then took him to the police station, where he recovered consciousness. There were no bruises on Mc-Laughlin's body, but as he was faint, and had presumably received in he was removed to the bers-street Hospital. Examination e hospital developed the fact that ad not sustained a mark as a resu. a his perilons ump. However, he is suffering from severe shock and from the effects of the water in his system. The physicians say he will recover within a day or two. At 215 this afternoon the man hired a

cab from the stand on High street, Brooklyn, and asked the driver to take him across the bridge. He paid his fare before starting. When the vehicle was within twenty or thirty yards of the Brooklyn tower the young man jumped out, scrambled over the railing, and, balancing himself for an instant, jumped. After re-peated attempts to get McLaughlin to tell why he tried to kill himself, he muttered out something about persons being after him, trying to take his life. From this the police drew the conclusion that he was in-

Silversmiths Form a Trust.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- Samuel Untermeyer, of the firm of Guggenheimer & Untermeyer, has announced that the projected combination of silversmiths has been offected, the organization being incorporated under the laws of New York. The combi-nation is to be known as "The Silversmiths' Company." The authorized share capital is \$12,000,000, and the company is authorized to issue debenture stock entitled to 8 per cent. interest or divided to the extent of \$8,000. Edward Holbrook. general manager of the Gorbam Manufacturing Company, says that the chief purpose of the organization is a uniformity of method among the leading companies, especially as regard the quality of the ma-

terial used. Ellis Island Employes to Be Reduced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—There is consterna-tion on Ellis island to-day over the report that a number of the officers and employes are to be removed on the score of economy. The expenses of the immigrant bureau are defrayed by the head tax on immigranta, and since the twenty-day quarantine order was issued the number of immigrants arriving has dwindled so that the tax is quite small. A big deficiency in connection with the island confronted the Secretary of the Treasury, and he has de-cided something must be done to economize.

Establishing a Little Africa. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 8 .- Henry P. White, of Kaneas City, Kan., a member of the Board of Trade, has bought one thousand acres of land near that city on which he proposes to colonize all of the negroes of the town into a self-supporting village. The colored element of Kansas City, Kan., is in a bad way, and with the coming of bad weather will be almost all dependent on the city. Houses will probably be put

up at once and in the spring gardens will